

OXFORD OBSERVER

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No. 196.

COMMUNICATION.

NO. IX.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

An Estimate of Human Sacrifices in the RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

"If the number of Napoleon's troops which entered Russia during the campaign has not been much overrated, both by the French and the English, it will be moderate to say that 300,000 of this army perished in Russia.

It is probable that the loss on the part of the Russians, including men, women and children, was at least two thirds as great as the loss of the French and their allies.

Therefore, the whole amount of human sacrifices in that campaign may be estimated at five hundred thousand victims.

From the time the French crossed the Niemen in June, to the time the survivors re-crossed it in December was 173 days. Admitting the whole number that perished to be 500,000, the average daily sacrifice was 2,890; which amounts to 20,230 per week, and more than 80,000 per month. It was equal to 120 every hour, or two every minute during the 173 days.

That we may have a more impressive view of this dreadful waste of human life, let the numbers before us be compared with the census of the United States in 1810. The average daily sacrifice exceeds the whole population of Haverhill in Mass. or Windsor in Vermont. The average weekly sacrifice would swallow up two such towns as Providence in Rhode-Island; or five such cities as Hartford in Connecticut. The average monthly sacrifice exceeds the total of Boston, Providence and Baltimore by more than 1,000; or the total of the State of Delaware, or Rhode-Island by more than 3,000.

The amount of sacrifice for the 173 days exceeds the whole population of Mass. proper, by 27,960.—The total of N. Hampshire and Connecticut by 23,698; And the total of Maryland and Delaware, by 46,780.

At the rate human sacrifices were offered during the campaign, the whole population of the United States would be swallowed up in 14 years.

"Let the reader now pause, reflect, and ask himself this question, does the Christian religion require, or justify, or warrant such savage sacrifices?"

One of the avowed objects of Foreign Missions, both in Great Britain and the United States, is the abolition of human sacrifices among the Pagans. But the Bramins of India may defy all the clergy in Christendom to name a single custom among the heathen which is more abominable, or more anti-Christian than that of public war; or one by which more human beings are wantonly and foolishly sacrificed.

There is not we may boldly affirm, a single custom among the pagans of the east or the west, which is more repugnant to the precepts and the spirit of the Christian religion. Nor is there one error which implies more dishonorable and unworthy conceptions of our heavenly Father, than to suppose that he can be pleased to see the professed followers of his Son thus wantonly butchering one another. If God were in very deed of such a blood-thirsty character, that he could delight in the human sacrifices offered by warring Christians, we should have little reason to be concerned about the sanguinary errors of the pagans.

But are these remarks made from a spirit of hostility to Foreign Missions? God forbid. But while we rejoice to see benevolent exertions in favor of the Pagans of India, we wish to see more evidence that Christians are not perfectly blind to the sanguinary error which has been so long popular among themselves.

What should we think if a number of Bramins should be sent from India, to convert us from our custom of offering human sacrifices, and to preach to us the more excellent way? Should we not advise them to attempt a reformation at home? Should we hesitate to tell them, that they would stand on much firmer ground to convert us, if they could show that their religion or their efforts had effected the abolition of human sacrifices among their own people?

Let us then first cast the beam out of our own eyes, that we may see more clearly how to pluck the mote out of the eyes of our pagan brethren. Let us first reduce our gospel to practice, and thus prove its excellency; then we shall stand on firmer ground to proclaim the gospel to the pagan world. In this particular it seems to be very suitable, that our charity should begin at home; that we should cleanse first that which is within ourselves. For is it not shocking that at the very moment we

are sending missionaries to India to abolish human sacrifices, our own garments are stained, and our hands reeking with the blood of our brethren slain in war? It is not believed that those in favor of missions have been more in favor of war than other people. But it is devoutly to be wished that their exertions may be encouraged but be made the occasion of convincing every class of Christians of the importance of doing something at home as well as abroad. This is the only object of bringing foreign missions to view in this connection.

May we not indulge the hope that no missionaries will henceforth be sent from this country among the heathen without having their own minds deeply imbued with the principles and the spirit of peace? These are the very essence of the gospel which they should preach; and on no other subject should they be more faithfully examined or more fully informed. For whatever other qualifications they may possess, without these they will never thoroughly preach the gospel, but will constantly be exposed to self-contradiction.

Of the war trade we may safely affirm without fear of its being contradicted by future inquiries—that it is the greatest practical evil that has ever been popular among men—measuring its magnitude by its crimes and sufferings, it is the grossest delusion, the most dreadful scourge, and the greatest curse that ever afflicted the race of Adam. Yet to this diabolical and sanguinary monster the greater portion of the human family pay homage and afford support. It is true that many of them pay this homage on the same principle that the Banians worshipped the devil—that is, through fear that he would do them mischief. But alas! how many pay this homage in a voluntary manner and even imagine that in so doing they please the Father of mercies! by this delusion it is probable that more human beings have been sacrificed than twice the present population of the whole globe.

Those who now read the history of the times, called "the dark ages" are astonished at the blindness which then prevailed. But let it no longer be supposed that the dark ages have terminated, that they ever will close, so long as the most dreadful of all delusions retains its popularity in Christendom.

So long as the predominant influence in Christendom shall be in favor of war, "darkness will cover the earth and gross darkness the people." Future generations will be astonished at the blindness of those Christians who now call themselves a reformed and enlightened people; while like savages, they encourage war and shed each other's blood. Will they not also be amazed to read the reproaches cast on the ancient heathen for their "hecatombs of oxen" sacrificed to blood-thirsty deities while among ourselves a custom is popular, by which not merely oxen, but human victims, are sacrificed by hecatombs, by thousands, and even by myriads!!!

It is truly an unpleasant task thus to expose the inconsistencies of Christians, and to make such comparisons between their delusions and those of the heathen. But the palpable darkness relating to war, which has for ages overspread the Christian world, and the strong prepossessions which still exist in its favor, have rendered it needful to strip the custom of its delusive glories, and to display its crimes and horrors in the dearest light. Let it not be imagined that these remarks have been made, to cast reproach on Christianity, or its friends; this is not our object.

Christianity is no more answerable for the wars of Christians than the laws of the state are for the instances of robbery and murder, by which they are violated. The object has been to lead all Christians to reflect on the awful apostasy from Christian principles, and to awaken in all a spirit of inquiry and reformation.

"My ear is pain'd,
My soul is sick with every day's report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is fill'd;
There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart;
It does not feel for man—
Then what is man? And what man seeing this,
And having human feelings, does not blush,
And tang his heel, to think himself a man."

The following is the copy of a sign, in North Wales, above a cobler's shop in the village of Henton:—"Pryce Dyas, Cobler, daler in Bacoa Shag and Pig tale. Bacon and Gingerbread. Every laid every morning by me, and very good. Paradise, in the Summer Gentleman and Lady can have good Tea and Crumpets and straw berry with a skin milk; because I can get no cream. N. B. Shuse and boots mended very well."

MISCELLANY.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST QUEBEC IN 1775.

The following narrative of the attack on Quebec in 1775, and of the captivity of that band of patriots who traversed the wilderness, in the campaign of that memorable year, was written by Judge John Joseph Henry, of Pennsylvania, and is extracted from a little volume published soon after his death in 1812.

It was not until the night of the thirty-first of December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, that such kind of weather ensued as was considered favorable for the assault. The fore-part of the night was admirably enlightened by a luminous moon. Many of us, officers as well as privates, had dispersed in various directions among the farm houses of the vicinity. We well knew the signal for rallying. This was no other than a "snow storm." About 12 o'clock P. M. the heaven was overcast. We repaired to quarters. By 2 o'clock we were accounted and began our march. The storm was outrageous, and the cold wind extremely biting. In this northern country the snow is blown horizontally into the faces of travellers on most occasions—this was our case.

January 1st. When we came to Craig's house, near Palace-gate, a horrible roar of cannon took place, and a ringing of all the bells of the city, which are very numerous, and of all sizes. Arnold, heading the forlorn hope, advanced, perhaps, one hundred yards, before the main body. After these, followed Lamb's artillery. Morgan's company, led in the secondary part of the column of infantry. Smith's followed, headed by Steele, the captain, from particular causes, being absent. Hendrick's company succeeded, and the eastern men, so far as known to me, followed in due order. The snow was deeper than in the fields, because of the nature of the ground.—The path made by Arnold, Lamb, and Morgan, was almost imperceptible, because of the falling snow: covering the looks of our guns, with the lappets of our coats, holding down our heads, (for it was impossible to bear up our faces, against the imperious storm of wind and snow,) we ran along the foot of the hill in single file. Along the first of our run, from Palace-gate, for several hundred paces, there stood a range of insulated buildings, which seemed to be store-houses; we passed these quickly in single file, pretty wide apart. The interstices were from thirty to fifty yards. In these intervals, we received a tremendous fire of musketry from the ramparts above us. Here we lost some brave men, when powerless to return the salutes we received, as the enemy was covered by his impregnable defences. They were even sightless to us, we could see nothing but the blaze from the muzzles of their muskets.

A number of vessels of various sizes, lay along the beach, moored by their hawsers or cables, to the houses. Pacing after my leader, lieutenant Steele, at a great rate, one of those ropes took me under the chin, and cast me headlong down a declivity of at least fifteen feet. The place appeared to be either a dry dock, or a sawpit. My descent was terrible; gun and all was involved in a great depth of snow. Most unluckily, however, one of my knees received a violent contusion on a piece of scraggy ice, which was covered by the snow.—On like occasions, we can scarce expect in the hurry of attack, that our intimates should attend to any other, than their own concerns. Mine went from me, regardless of my fate. Scrabbling out of the cavity, without assistance, divesting my person and gun of the snow, and limping into the line, it was attempted to assume a station, and preserve it.—These were none of my friends—they knew me not. We had not gone twenty yards, in my hobbling gait, before I was thrown out, and compelled to await the arrival of a chasm in the line, where a new place might be obtained. Men in affairs such as this, seem in the main to lose the compassionate feeling and are averse from being dislodged from their original stations. We proceeded rapidly, exposed to a long line of fire from the garrison, for now we were unprotected by any buildings. The fire had slackened in a small degree. The enemy had been partly called off to resist the general, and strengthen the party opposed to Arnold in our front. Now we saw Colonel Arnold returning, wounded in the leg, and supported by two gentlemen, a parson Spring was one, and in my belief, a Mr. Ogden, the other. Arnold called to the troops, in a cheering voice, as we passed, urging us forward, it was observable among the soldiery, with whom it was my misfortune to be now placed, that the Colonel's retiring damped their spirits. A cant term "we

are sold," was repeatedly heard in many parts throughout the line. Thus proceeding enfiladed by an animated but lessened fire, we came first to the barrier, where Arnold had been wounded in the onset. This contest had lasted but a few minutes, and was somewhat severe, but the energy of our men prevailed.—The embrasures were entered when the enemy were discharging their guns.—The guard, consisting of thirty persons, were either taken or fled, leaving their arms behind them. At this time, it was discovered that our guns were useless, because of the dampness. The snow, which lodged in our breeches coats, was melted, by the warmth of our bodies.—Thence came that disaster. Many of the party, knowing the circumstance, threw aside their own, and seized the British arms. These were not only elegant, but were such as befitted the hand of a real soldier. It was said, that ten thousand stand of such arms had been received from England, in the previous summer for arming the Canadian militia.

These people were loath to bear them in opposition to our rights. From the first barrier to the second, there was a circular course along the sides of houses, and partly through a street, probably of three hundred yards, or more. This second barrier was erected across, and near the mouth of a narrow street, adjacent to the foot of the hill, which opened into a larger, leading soon into the main body of the lower town.—Here it was, that the most serious contention took place: this became the bone of strife. The admirable Montgomery, by this time, (though it was unknown to us,) was no more; yet we expected momentarily, to join him. The firing on that side of the fortress ceased, his division fell under the command of a colonel Campbell, of the New-York line, a worthless chief, who retreated, without making an effort, in pursuance of the general's original plans. The inevitable consequence, was, that the whole of the forces on that side of the city, and those, who were opposed to the dastardly persons employed to make the false attacks, embodied and came down to oppose our division. Here was sharp shooting. We were on the disadvantageous side of the barrier, for such a purpose. Confined in a narrow street, hardly more than twenty feet wide, and on the lower ground, scarcely a ball, well-aimed or otherwise, but must take effect upon us. Morgan, Hendricks, Steele, Humphreys, and a crowd of every class of the army, had gathered in to the narrow pass, attempting to surmount the barrier, which was about twelve or more feet high, and so strongly constructed, that nothing but artillery could effectuate its destruction.—There was a construction, fifteen or twenty yards, within the barrier, upon a rising ground, the cannon of which, much overtopped the height of the barrier, hence, we were assailed by grape shot in abundance.—This erection we called the platform. Again, within the barrier, and close in to it, were two ranges of musketeers, armed with musket and bayonet, ready to receive those who might venture the dangerous leap. Add to all this, that the enemy occupied the upper chambers of the houses, in the interior of the barrier, on both sides of the street, from the windows of which, we became fair marks. The enemy, having the advantage of the ground in front, a vast superiority of numbers, dry and better arms, gave them an irresistible power, in so narrow a space. Humphreys' upon a mound, which was speedily erected, attended by many brave men, attempted to scale the barrier, but was compelled to retreat, by the formidable phalanx of bayonets within, and the weight of fire, from the platform and the buildings. Morgan, brave to temerity, stormed and raged; Hendricks, Steele, Nichols, Humphreys, equally brave, were seelate, though under a tremendous fire. The platform, which was within our view, was evacuated, by the accuracy of our fire, and few persons dared venture there again. Now it was, that the necessity of the occupancy of the houses, on our side of the barrier, became apparent. Orders were given by Morgan to that effect—we entered—this was near day-light. The houses were a shelter, from which we could fire with much accuracy. Yet, even here, some valuable lives were lost. Hendricks when aiming his rifle at some prominent person, died by a struggling ball, through his heart. He staggered a few feet backwards, and fell upon a bed, where he instantly expired. He was an ornament to our little society.

The amiable Humphreys died by a like wound, but it was in the street, before we entered the buildings. Many other brave men fell at this place, amongst these were Lieutenant Cooper, of Connecticut, and perhaps fifty or sixty

noncommissioned officers and privates. The wounded were numerous, and many of them dangerously so. Captain Lamb, of the York artilleryists, had nearly one half of his face carried away, by a grape or cannister shot. My friend Steele, lost three of his fingers, as he was presenting his gun to fire; Captain Hubbard and lieutenant Fiddle, were also among the wounded. When we reflect upon the whole of the dangers at this barricade, and the formidable force, that came to "annoy us, it is a matter of surprise, that so many should escape death and wounding, as did."—All hope of success, having vanished, a retreat was contemplated, but hesitation, uncertainty, and a lassitude of mind, which generally takes place, in the affairs of men, when we fail in the project, upon which, we have attached much expectation, now followed. That moment was foolishly lost, when such a movement might have been made with tolerable success. Captain Laws, at the head of two hundred men, issuing from Palace-gate, most fairly and handsomely cooped us up.

Many of the men, aware of the consequences, and all our Indians and Canadians, (except Natanis and another,) escaped across the ice, which covered the bay of St. Charles, before the arrival of captain Laws. This was a dangerous and desperate adventure, but worth while the undertaking, in avoidance of our subsequent sufferings. Its desperation, consisted in running two miles across shoal ice, thrown up by the high tides of this latitude—and its danger, in the meeting with air holes, deceptively covered by the bed of snow.

* See General Nichols' Letter.

A "WOMAN'S PROMISE."—Henry Carey, cousin to Queen Elizabeth, after having enjoyed her majesty's favor for several years, lost it in the following manner.—As he was walking one day full of thought in the garden of the palace, under the queen's window, she perceived him, and said to him in a jocular manner, "What does a man think of when he is thinking of nothing?" "Upon a woman's promise," replied Carey. "Well done, cousin," answered Elizabeth. She retired, but did not forget Carey's answer. Some time after he solicited the honor of a peerage, and reminded the queen that she had promised it to him. "True," said she, "but that was a woman's promise."

A letter from New Orleans mentions that General Jackson met with a sad accident at New Orleans. In answering one of the several addresses made to him on the battle ground, he made a mistake and commenced reading the reply which was intended for the French priest at the cathedral. He read it half through before he perceived that he had the wrong paper!—*Kennebec Journal.*

The female who has a large share of beauty but escapes the imputation of vanity and coquetry, will owe much to her prudence and more to good fortune.

DIED.

In Hallowell, Doct. Ariel Mann, aged 50—He held the office of Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec.

In Georgia, on the 14th ult. Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Augustus Wood, in the eight year of her age. Mr. Wood and family had set out from Forsyth, and journeyed forward four days, towards the spot of their future residence in Coweta county—far to the unpeopled wilderness of the west. It was here, where no human succor or sympathy was nigh, that tears, and horror, and the bitter anguish of death mingled their cup of woes. Towards the evening of the day, and the more effectually to shelter the tender ones from the inclemencies of the night-fall, the children, (three in number) had been placed in a large wagon, containing the moveables, and all was happy, and apparently safe; the carriage containing Mr. Wood and his lady being a little in advance. They had not now proceeded far, when their steps were suddenly arrested by a startling call from the wagoner; and on turning back, they beheld him bearing towards them, all that remained of life and limb, their once gay, innocent, and sweet Elizabeth! Falling from the wagon, she had been crushed under the passage of its wheels.—The mother—aye, "he mother! and the father too, endeavored to fan the life, the little breath that yet flickered in the form before them. Alas! "the pitcher was broken at the fountain," and love had not skill to stay its ebbing. "Ma," said the innocent, "I think I am going to die; I feel so bad, so much pain; I shall die to night, here on the road; what will you do with me, Ma? O God! Let me live another day—Pity me, Lord, and forgive; strengthen me, O Lord Jesus, I pray thee."—Presently she took her mother's hand, and faintly articulated, "Ma? I shall never see you any more!"—an she spoke no more. What though no consecrated temple nor holy priest heard the child's invocation to the REXEN, or saints, yet, from the wilderness, was lost babe's prayer heard in the centre of eternity, and the spirit that indited it ascended to the bosom of its God; "for of such is the kingdom of heaven."—*Millidgeville Statesman.*

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THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, APRIL 2, 1828

We have heard the question occasionally asked, how stands Oxford County as to the Presidential contest? And as we presume less is known of Oxford throughout the State, than almost any other County, we will briefly reply to the inquiry.

In general terms we answer that as Oxford is the most decidedly Republican County in this State, so it is the most decidedly in favor of the Administration. If the vote were now to be taken, it cannot admit of a doubt, but that it would be two to one, at least, in favor of Mr. Adams. We believe it would rather exceed than fall short of this majority. We should be inclined to expect an almost unanimous vote, were it not for our knowledge of the fact, that there is an opposition organized, and obstinate and determined to do all they can even in this County.

In all parts of the County there is an Adams majority. In the town of Paris we anticipate the greatest display of Jacksonism at the fall election—and even there we will acknowledge ourselves greatly mistaken, if it be not found in the minority.

There is too much good sense, too much Republican honesty in that town to be overcome by the Jackson delusion. We speak of Paris as we do, not because we distrust the majority of that town, but because it is a fact, which we could not conceal if we would, and ought not if we could, that Paris is the fountain head of the Jacksonism of Oxford. Those gentlemen who are with great propriety styled "Court House politicians," and who have heretofore, with so much zeal, taken care of the political interests of the good people of Oxford, have at that place their workshop. There it is that "bargains" are made, plans are matured, falsehoods manufactured, and the whole by the means of a "joint stock" press, brought to bear upon those and those only, who become parties to the combination, or those who are led astray by their deceptions. At the Court House you find Jacksonism; wherever you find tools of the Court House politicians located, there you will find Jacksonism; but nowhere else in Oxford. At present we say nothing more. It is not necessary that we should. As faithful editors we shall do our duty in plainly and forcibly pointing our readers to political dangers as well as exhibiting to them political consultations.

PHILADELPHIA MAGAZINE.

We have received the sixth number of this interesting periodical, and are happy to state that it is rather superior to the preceding numbers, in point of interest to the general as well as the literary reader. This work has ever contained a large proportion of original matter, and the selections are very judiciously made. We are happy to learn that the patronage afforded it, is such as to warrant its continuance. It is really deserving of patronage.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

OXFORD CONVENTION.

Mr. BARTON, I was pleased to observe, in your last number, the notice calling an administration meeting in this District. In my view it is important that we make an early nomination of an Elector. Let the name at once be placed before the District, and so far as a candidate is concerned let speculation be at rest. It will be recollected that the lamented Doct. Chandler, who at the late election so faithfully represented the wishes of his constituents, is now no more. A new candidate is to be brought forward—and although there can be little doubt of unanimity in the election and still less doubt of success in the selection, of an administration Elector, I hope the meeting will be well attended—that every town and plantation will be represented. The notice is given in good season so that no fear need be apprehended of failure. To one and all I would say do your duty.

A VOYER.

The following is a list of town officers chosen in this town at the annual meeting held on the third ultimo, and by adjournment to the 17th ultimo.

Town Clerk, Job Eastman.
Selectmen, Amos, and Overseers of the Poor, Uriah Holt, David Noyes, and Ezra F. Beal.

Town Treasurer, Joshua Smith.
Surveyors of Highways, Josiah Blanchard, Cyrus Cobb, Elijah Hall, Benjamin Vail, Jr., Benjamin Flint, Jr., John Perry, Charles Cleaves, Bela Noyes, Jr., Joshua Crockett, Henry W. Millett, Nathaniel Millett, Simon Stevens, John Millett, John Pike, Jr., Amos Millett, Jonathan Saunders, George Frost, Lewis Hutchinson, Micah Upton, Nathan Morse, Jeremiah Foster.

Town Agent, Henry Rust.
Fence Viewers, Simon Noble, Ephraim Briggs, Nathan Millett, Elijah Hall, John Whitmarsh, William Frost.

Field Drivers and Haggrees, Simon Noble, Solomon Noble, Henry Noble, Eliot Smith, Andrew Mills, Amos Millett, Jonathan Saunders, William Beal, Jr., Joseph Holt.

Constables, James Crockett, Daniel Holt, Daniel Town.

Collector of Taxes, James Crockett.
Surveyors of Lumber, Ezra F. Beal, Elijah Hall, John March, Aaron Shackley, Darius Wilkins.

Townsmen, Daniel Watson, Benjamin Elving, Jr., Samuel Lord.

Seignior, Jeremiah Hobbs, Jr., Nathaniel Frost, Stephen Lord, Stephen Greenleaf, Jacob Beal, Jared M. Buck.

Superintending School Committee, H.A. Merrill, D. B. Murray, Asa Douthett, Asa Barton, Jonathan S. Millett.

School Agents, Edmund Merrill, Zephaniah Frost, Jeremiah Hobbs, Lewis Crockett, John Parsons, Jr., John Frost, William Parsons, Jr., John Millett, Jr., Elijah Hall, Matthew Lathell.

Agents on the extra Road, William Parsons, Jr. on the south county Road, Jonathan Frost on the road from Smiths corner to Vardner corner, Amos Town on the road from Vardner corner to Paris ing, Nathaniel Bennett on the road leading by David Noyes' to Greenwood line.

Committee to examine the extra Road and to propose the money to be expended on the road, James Frost, Elijah Hall and Benjamin Vail.

CORRESPONDENCE.

House, Saturday, March 13.

Mr. SWAN presented a report of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, and of resolutions adopted there-

on by the said General Assembly, upon the subject of certain resolutions of the States of South Carolina and Georgia, in relation to the constitutionality and expediency of promoting American Manufactures by means of Tariff laws; which report was committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing Nathaniel Standish, a soldier of the Revolution, of Plymouth county, in Massachusetts, on the pension roll, and that the papers in the Pension Office, relative to his claim, be referred to the same Committee.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

WASHINGTON, 15th March, 1828.

In compliance with a resolution of the House of the 21st ult. requesting me to lay before the House the correspondence, not heretofore communicated, between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, on the subject of the claims of the two Governments to the Territory Westward of the Rocky Mountains, I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of State, with the documents requested by the resolution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

This communication was read, and laid on the table.

The Naval Appropriation Bill has passed both Houses of Congress.

The following was the age of the Sovereigns of Europe on the first of January.

	YRS.	MONS.	DS.
Anthony Clement, Saxony,	72	0	4
Charles X., France,	70	2	23
Leo XII., Roman States	67	4	29
George IV., England,	65	4	15
Charles John, Sweden,	65	11	5
Charles Felix, Sardinia,	62	3	25
Frederick IV., Denmark,	59	11	17
Francis I., Austria,	59	10	19
Fred. William, Prussia,	57	4	26
Wm. Frederick, Netherlands,	55	4	17
Francis, Two Sicilies,	50	50	4
William, Wurtemberg,	46	3	4
Mahmoud II., Turkey,	43	6	11
Ferdinand VII., Spain,	43	2	17
Louis I., Bavaria,	41	4	6
Nicholas I., Russia,	31	5	29
Peter, Brazil,	29	2	19
Maria, Portugal,	10	4	27

BRITISH MINISTRY.—We have extracted from an English paper a list of no less than four British Cabinet Ministers which have existed since the commencement of the year 1827—as a matter of curiosity to political readers:

Foreign Secretaries—Liverpool, Canning, Goderich, Wellington.

Chancellors—Eldon, Lyndhurst, Lyndhurst, Lyndhurst.

Presidents of the Council—Harrowby, Harrowby, Harrowby, Harrowby.

Privy Seal—Westmoreland, Carlisle, Carlisle, Ellenborough.

Home Secretaries—Peel, S. Bourne and Lansdowne, Lansdowne, Peel.

Foreign Secretaries—Canning, Dudley, Dudley, Dudley.

Colonial Secretaries—Bathurst, Goderich, Huskisson, Huskisson.

Chancellors of the Exchequer—Robinson, Canning, Herries, Goulburn.

Admiralty—Melville, Clarence, Clarence, Clarence.

Ordinance—Wellington, Angleson, Angleson, Lord Beresford.

Presidents of the Board of Control—Wynn, Wynn, Wynn, Melville.

Chancellors of the Duchy of Lancaster—Buxley, Buxley, Buxley, Abercromby.

Presidents of the Board of Trade—Huskisson, Huskisson, C. Grant, C. Grant.

Masters of the Mint—Pierney, Pierney, Herries.

THE SIX MILITIAMEN.—There has been much said of the six militiamen who were shot at Mobile for mummy in 1815. Most of the administration papers have published a very affecting account, said to be from the pen of an eye witness, of the execution of these unfortunate men. This we never published, supposing it to be at least highly colored for political effect. We were not willing to excite any sympathy for these men, if their sanguinary doom was just and necessary. But we are now more than ever convinced that they were not only unnecessarily, but illegally put to death; that the men were right in supposing they could not be lawfully held in service more than three months. The report of the military committee of the House of Representatives, which is intended to maintain the contrary, rather confirms our impression. The law which authorized the militia to be called out for six months, instead of three, as before, was limited to two years, and expired 10th April, 1814, and the troops to which it related and the others belonged were mustered in May following.

The act of 1793, which limited the term of a militia to three months, was then in force; but an amendment to the latter act was made 18th April, 1814, eight days after the expiration of the act last mentioned, which amendment authorized the President, if in his opinion the public interest should require it, to order out the militia for a term not exceeding six months, if the war continued. This discretionary power was not exercised by the President. Yet Gov. Blount called out the militia for six months, and the poor militiamen were some of them shot, and others had their heads shaved, for the audacious crime of knowing too well better than Gov. Blount and Gen. Jackson.

Kennebec Journal.

Upwards of 80,000 hogs have been slaughtered this season near Cincinnati,

Ohio. Last season there were but 30,000 slaughtered.

ADMINISTRATION CONVENTION.

The friends of the National Administration in the several towns in Oxford Congressional District, are requested to send delegates to meet in Convention, at the Universalist Meeting-House in Norway on Wednesday the thirtieth day of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to be supported as an Elector of President and Vice-President at the ensuing election. Each incorporated town in the district is requested to send two, and each plantation one delegate.

March 22, 1828.

Editors of papers, friendly to the Administration, who circulate their papers in this District, are requested to copy the above notice.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of the following Lots of Land in the Town of Mexico, in the County of Oxford, that the same are assessed in the Bills committed to me, to collect for the year 1827, for Town, State, and County Taxes in the respective sums following, viz.:

Proprietors.	No. of Lots.	Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
Unknown,	4	1	50	50	0 55
N. Knapp,	8	1	60	60	0 66
Unknown,	9	1	100	60	0 66
P. Trask,	5	3	25	50	0 55
Unknown,	6	3	50	60	0 55
G. York,	8	3	100	275	3 03
Unknown,	5	4	100	100	1 10
"	4	4	100	100	1 10
"	8	4	100	100	1 10
"	19	4	100	200	2 20
"	8	4	40	175	1 93
W. Jones,	10	5	100	100	1 10
Unknown,	16	5	100	100	0 55
"	19	5	100	200	1 10
"	13	6	100	100	1 10
"	18	6	100	50	0 55
"	9	7	100	50	0 55
"	10	7	100	50	0 55
"	9	8	100	20	0 22
"	11	8	100	20	0 22
"	14	8	100	25	0 28
"	15	8	100	50	0 55
"	16	8	100	50	0 55
"	18	8	100	25	0 28

Unless said Taxes and all necessary intervening charges, are paid prior, so much of said Lands as will discharge the same will be sold at public Auction, at the dwelling-house of Nathaniel Graves, in said Town of Mexico, on Saturday, the ninth day of August next, at one of the clock in the afternoon of said day.

Collector of the year 1827.

LUTHER STOCKWELL, Collector of the year 1827.

Mexico, March 22, 1828.

A REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter.

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 23, 1827.

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment.

Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by the use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years and it is now more than three years since I was cured.—I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain Dr. Jebb's Liniment. You are at liberty to make any use of this your may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours,

CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the Liniment is often immediate; and it has frequently cured Rheumatic affections of years standing, in four and twenty hours. It is also recommended with confidence, as one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains and chilblains. Price 50 cents.

* Prepared from the original Recipe in M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his immediate Successor, and the sole Proprietor, L. KIRKENDALL and sold wholesale by him at his Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street, corner of Hanover-street, and retailed by his special appointee, (together with all the valuable Medicine as prepared by the late Dr. Conway,) by ASA BARTON, at the Oxford Bookstore.

* None genuine unless signed T. Kirkendall, on the outside printed wrapper.

* A large discount made to Country Physicians, Dealers, &c. March 10.

SCHOOL TICKETS.

OR Rewards of Merit, in a great variety for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

April 1.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable SCHOOL BOOKS.

SPELLING BOOKS.

KELLEY'S FIRST SPELLING BOOK, designed for Sunday and common schools. Containing lessons in orthography and Reading, made easy by the division of words, and an improved use of figures and letters agreeably to Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary. Price 1 dollar per dozen.

This eighth edition of Kelley's First Spelling Book is printed from new stereotype plates, and newly arranged to correspond with the plan of the author's Second Book. It is sufficiently large for beginners; and the economy of furnishing children with a small Spelling Book first, will be apparent on the least reflection.

KELLEY'S SECOND SPELLING BOOK, designed for the common Schools in America, containing the elements of the English language; lessons in orthography and reading, and the pronunciation of Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary; all made easy by the arrangement and division of words, and by an improved use of figures and letters. Third edition. By Hall J. Kelley, A. M. Beautifully stereotyped, and handsomely printed on fine paper, Price \$2 per dozen.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Pastors of the Baptist Churches in Boston.

Boston, July 19, 1826.

Dear Sir,—We have examined your second Spelling Book with considerable attention. As a guide to the correct pronunciation of the English language, we think it a work of decided merit. Its plan seems to us judicious, and its directions so plain, as scarcely to admit of misunderstanding. It is in many respects an improvement on the Spelling Books with which we are acquainted, and wish you every success in its circulation. We are, dear Sir, yours truly,

F. WAYLAND, Jr. D. SHARP. J. D. KNOWLES.

Hall J. Kelley, Esq.

From Pastors of Churches in Charlestown.

We have examined, with considerable care Mr. Kelley's Second Spelling Book, and fully concur in the above recommendation.

WARREN FAY. JAMES WALKER.

From Mr. Emerson, late principal of the English High School, Boston.

Boston, January 13, 1826.

Dear Sir,—I have examined your Second Spelling Book with some care, and am very well pleased with the principles of pronunciation and the arrangement adopted in it. In these respects, and in simplicity of method, I know of no book of the kind superior to it. Yours, &c.

G. B. EMERSON.

From Mr. Gould, Principal of Latin School in Boston.

From an examination of Mr. Kelley's Second Spelling Book, I am convinced that his system of expressing the sounds of the vowels is judicious, and capable of doing it with more exactness than the usual method by characters.

The Table of words for spelling appear to be arranged with care, and adapted to the most approved system of pronunciation. The book will doubtless be a useful auxiliary to the teacher of reading and spelling.

B. A. GOULD.

Boston, Aug. 26, 1826.

From Mr. Blake, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, South Boston.

Boston, Oct. 19, 1826.

Dear Sir,—I have so far examined your Spelling Book as to be much pleased with it. You appear to have united the utmost simplicity with a general plan more philosophical than I have seen in any similar work. While it is calculated to lead young persons to habits of the most approved orthography and pronunciation, it is comparatively free from the perplexing appendages with which many primary treatises on education are encumbered. I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending your book as peculiarly deserving the attention of teachers. Very sincerely yours, &c.

J. L. BLAKE.

Hall J. Kelley, Esq.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that this Court of Sessions for the County of Oxford at their October term A. D. 1827, ordered, and assessed a tax of four Cents per acre, on the following described lands, for the purpose of making a County road, laid out and established through Townships Letter C. and Andover North surplus, by said Court at their June term A. D. 1827, on the petition of George F. Richardson, viz:

Proprietors' Names.	Township.	No. of Acres.	Amount of Tax.
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Bartholomew } Letter C. 18000 a,4 370

Hounsfield, } Letter C. 9400 a,4 370

Unknown, } Andover 10000 a,4 400

George & Daniel Dana, } North Surplus, 6000 a,4 240

John Richards, } Andover North Surplus, 6000 a,4 240

Ards, Jun. } Surplus, 6000 a,4 240

Amounting in the whole, to the sum of seventeen hundred and thirty-six dollars.

The proprietors and owners of said Lands, in Townships Letter C. and in Andover North Surplus, are hereby requested to pay said several Taxes to Henry Rust, Treasurer of said County of Oxford, or his successor in said office, within six months from the date hereof, and unless said taxes are paid within that time, so much of said lands as will pay said taxes and incidental charges, will be sold at public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of Joshua Smith, Esq. in said County of Oxford, on Wednesday, the twenty-second day of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

HENRY RUST, Treasurer for the County of Oxford.

Norway, March 31, 1828.

FOR SALE at the Oxford Bookstore.

the

MAINE TOWN OFFICER,

second edition, containing the duties of all Town Officers according to the Laws of this State.

No man who holds, or expects to hold a town office, should be without this guide to their duties.

April 1.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS,

59 WASHINGTON-STREET, BOSTON,

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable SCHOOL BOOKS.

ARITHMETICS.

PRIMARY LESSONS IN ARITHMETIC, by Frederick Emerson, Principal in one of the public Schools in Boston. Designed for small children. Second Edition, improved and enlarged. Price 60 cts. per dozen, \$4.50 a hundred.

This pleasing little work has been introduced into the Primary Schools in Boston, and is used by the youngest class in the grammar schools. The first edition has been taken up in a few weeks from its publication. It is very happily adapted to interest children in acquiring the first principles of the science of numbers.

ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC, by James Robinson, Jr. comprising numerous exercises in Mental and Written Arithmetic, of which 12,000 copies have already been published; and its circulation is extending in different States. 1 doll per doz.

TEMPLES ARITHMETIC, a new edition improved. This popular work has passed through eight large editions, and is now enriched with exercises in mental Arithmetic, and questions for examination. Its cheapness will enable all classes in Schools to possess themselves of it. Price 3 dolls. per doz.

An experienced instructor in Maine assured the Publisher, that the perspicuity of Temple's rules so materially diminished his own labors in teaching Arithmetic, that he would gratuitously furnish his pupils with that work, in preference to their procuring any other; and though a cheap work, yet it treats the subject in a manner sufficiently extensive for the great majority of learners.

NEW GOODS.

CARPETINGS, &c.

JOSEPH HARROD

IS this day opening a variety of New Goods, among which are, Broad-cloths; Cassimeres; Calicoes; Ginghams; 4 4 London Prints; Furniture Patches; Copperplates; Suchin Pongee; superior black Nankeen Crapes; Merino Shawls; extra super. Flag Hankerchiefs; blk silk Cravats and Handkerchiefs; Long Lawn; Brown Cambric; 2 cases soft Dress, grass bleached Linens; blk and brown Linen; Linen Cambrics; Gent. & Ladies Gloves and Hose; blk Synchaws and Sarsnetts; super. silk Vesting; India and French black (will'd) Silks; bales Shirtings, Sheetings, Checks and Stripes; super. spool Cotton; Ribbons; Tapes; Bobbins; one Case Cotton Umbrellas; &c.

ALSO, and additional supply of Kidderminster, Scotch, Venetian and American Carpeting, making his assortment very complete.

LIKEWISE, Dutch Bolting Cloths from No. 4 to 12 at Boston prices. The above Goods will be sold very cheap for cash.

3w1s Portland, March 21.

SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAS taken the Store, door above BANK OF PORTLAND, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

And has for sale at the lowest prices, for Cash A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PINE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Broad Cloths;

Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES; Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts.

Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins; Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard.

Black and Colored Canton Crapes; A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK GOODS

at low prices;

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

What is it calms our troubled souls,
And bids us seek relief
In Christ, where we can ever find
A solace for our grief?

'Tis Hope.

What is it cheers our lonely hours,
When fortune on us frowns?
And what revives our drooping souls,
When sorrow bows them down?

'Tis Hope.

What is it bears our spirits up,
When joys no more abound,
When desolating sickness reigns,
And death is stalking 'round?

'Tis Hope.

What is it we'll ne'er us forsake,
When health and wealth are fled?
And what will cheer the dying man
Upon the dying bed?

'Tis Hope.

Norway, March, 1828.

The last number of that interesting little work, the "Juvenile Miscellany," contains several pieces of beautiful poetry. Among the poetical articles, we have read the following with delight. It has a simplicity and beauty of language which cannot fail to please the young mind, and is so striking and happy in its illustration of an important sentiment, that its influence cannot fail to be salutary.

Bost. Christian Reg.

MOTHER, WHAT IS DEATH?

"Mother, how still the body lies—
I cannot hear its breath;
I cannot see his laughing eyes—
They tell me this is death.

My little work I thought to bring,
And sit down by his bed,
And pleasantly I tried to sing;
They hushed me—he is dead.

They say that he again will rise,
More beautiful than now;
That God will bless him in the skies,
Oh, mother, tell me how?"

"Daughter, do you remember, dear,
The cold dark thing you brought,
And laid upon the casement here,
A wretched worm, you thought?

I told you that Almighty power
Could break the withered shell,
And show you in a future hour,
Something would please you well.

Look at the crystal, my love,
An empty shell it lies!
Now raise your wondering glance above,
To where your insect flies!"

"Oh, yes, mamma! how very gay
Its wings of starry gold—
And see! it lightly flies away
Beyond my gentle hold!"

Oh, mother, now I know full well—
If God that worm can change,
And draw it from this broken cell,
On golden wings to range.

How beautiful will brother be,
When God shall give him wings,
Above this dying world to flee,
And live with heavenly things." C. G.
Charleston, S. C.

VARIETY.

COURTESY SCENE.—The business was enacted, as we have said by moonlight; and whether fate had so ordered it, or whether the bull frogs were obliged to suspend their whistle, we dare not pronounce; but so it was, that when the lovers commenced in alternate strains, they were as hush as death, and not the slightest noise was heard, but the never ending creakings of the catpads. Thoroughgrabb said, that if he did not take up the strain, Violetta would have the first speak. Therefore, after divers manual movements, and flourishes, he laid his right hand upon his left breast, standing a little inclined towards the fair maiden, and resting the greater weight of his body on his left foot, and with an accompanying cast of his eyes, not towards Heaven—for they were too deep for such a movement—but towards the shaggy parapet of his eye-brows, uttered the following words in a tone of sepulchral tragedy:—"Violetta! Letta! Tabitha! Kill back, perdition catch my soul, but I do love thee." More said he not, but more essayed to say. Violetta, incontinently impatient, waited not to see if there were more behind; but forthwith replied in alternate verse:—"Oh! Thoroughgrabb, art thou not fickle as the rest? Men lighter are than floating cork. But, Thoroughgrabb, mind you, marriage is a serious business. Is this foolish talk one of your flourishes, or am I in good truth to receive it as a declaration of love? I am for no sham in this matter. Please to tell me in plain English, what you want of me."

"Th. Immortal powers, forgive the vile necessity, that clothes high thoughts of love in plain and common words."

"V. You are right, Mr. Thoroughgrabb; if you have any thing to say to me, say it in plain Kentucky English."

"Th. Well, Tab, I love you, and want to marry you. Will you have me, or not?"

"V. I reckon, Mr. Thoroughgrabb, I will. But the white Me are very uncertain, as the Indians say. I want you to put it down on paper, or say it afore evidence, that I can take the law on you, if you don't keep your word. I reckon one must be sharp to deal with such as you."

"Th. Why, as to that, Tabitha, if I want the mind, I reckon, I needn't say so. As to taking the law of one like me, that is right funny. Excellent wench! I do love thee. Let the stars hear it, and the son."

"V. Call me wench again, you black guard, and I'll throw you in the Lake!"

Tell me, in earnest, do you ex me, if I will marry you?
Th. Dear, angelic maiden, I do. I'll swear it. Let the stars hear it, and the sea.

V. (flourishing) I say yes, I will marry you.
Th. Though Damon as the morning star were fair, And you more treacherous than the stormy sea;

He constant, you more fickle, than the air; Yet would I live, and love, and die with thee.

Th. Ravishing word! Peerless maiden! How base is gold! how miserable lands and tenements, compared with thee!

V. Hold, Mr. Thoroughgrabb.—There's another thing I must know. I axe you now, if you mean to make me taste water, like a nigger, and dig the tatoes, and milk the cows, and tend the babies, and work like a dog in doors and out.

Th. That's as you behave, Tab. I mought and then again, I mought not. Western Monthly Review.

IRISH TRANSFER OF A LOVER.—A gentleman being on a tour through Ireland, with his family, passed a few days at Castle Blaney, where they were delighted with its beauties and the prosperity of the inhabitants in the town and neighborhood. They were not a little amused with the stories of their host, who, conceiving that the gentleman would be more acceptable on his arrival in London, by the importation of something in character, informed him of a wedding that was to have taken place a few days previous. The damsel was courted by two lovers, and the favored one agreed to resign his claim to the lady, provided the other would pay his bill of costs, which was agreed to be considered of its being sworn to before a magistrate. The following is a copy of this truly singular and novel bill:—

First acquaintance	18 6
Making the match	10 0
License	6 6
Certificate	2 6
Naming the day for the wedding, on which occasion five gallons of whiskey drank	1 15 0
Hire of six horses for visits	15 0
Drinking success to the wedding	10 0
	£4 17 6

James O'Hara maketh oath that the above is a true and correct statement. Sworn before me, the 15th Oct. 1827.

BLANEY.

Stockport Adr.

David Garrick was once on a visit at Mr. Rigby's seat, Mistle Hall, Essex, when Dr. Gouge formed one of the party. Observing the potent appetite of the learned Doctor, Garrick indulged in some coarse jests on the occasion; to the great amusement of the company; the Doctor excepted, who when the laugh had subsided, thus addressed the party: "Gentlemen, you must doubtless suppose, from the extreme familiarity with which Mr. Garrick has thought fit to treat me, that I am an acquaintance of his; but I can assure you, that till I met him here, I never saw him but once before and then I paid five shillings for the sight." Roscius was silent.

Genuine anecdote during Shay's Insurrection.—When the misled multitude of the county of Worcester, with force of arms, prevented the Court of Sessions for that county from proceeding on their usual business, the High Sheriff of that county, in reading the proclamation in the riot act, was much obstructed in his duty, and exposed to the sarcasms of the insurgents on this head; these drew from the sheriff some observations on the indecency of their conduct, which brought on the mob's favorite topic, grievance: On this subject one of them said, that he (the sheriff) was a grievance, his fees for hanging a man being much too high. "Very well," rejoins the sheriff, "if that is all the grievance you have to complain of, you shall not long wait for redress, for," continued he, "I will now hang you all for nothing."

NOTICE.

I hereby give to all concerned, that the Hon. Court of Common Pleas for the County of Oxford, at their September Term, holden at Paris, A. D. 1827, appointed Ezra Smith, Jedediah Burbank and James Walker, a Committee to locate and set off certain lands in the Town of Newry, reserved in the original grant of said Township to Sarah Bostwick, of equal quality and quantity with the residue of lands in said Newry, viz: three hundred and twenty acres for the use of the first settled Minister, three hundred and twenty acres for the use of the Ministry, and twenty acres for the use of the School, in said Newry, and that said Committee will meet at the house of Amos Hills, Esq. in Newry, on Monday, the fifth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to locate and set off said lands as aforesaid. By order of said Committee.

EZRA SMITH, Chairman.

March, 14, 1828.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, by the subscriber, as an apprentice to the Sleigh and Wagon making business; a boy of correct habits, from 15 to 17 years old.

ELLIOT SMITH.

Norway, March 27, 1828.

FOR sale at the Oxford Bookstore, BLANKS for Town Orders, Town Clerks, Surveyors of Highways, and Letters for notifying Towns of Paupers.

THE DAILY CHRONICLE.

On MONDAY, the 7th of April, 1828, will be Published, the First Number of a Daily Evening Paper, under the above title.

It is intended to offer to the patronage of the Public, a Journal to be conducted on liberal and independent principles, and guided by the laws of integrity and decorum acknowledged by honorable men in the transaction of private life; which, with the utmost freedom of discussion on all subjects within its scope, shall treat with due respect the customs and opinions of Society in all its divisions; never sacrificing the cause of Truth to considerations that are too often allowed to prevail. To elevate the standard of the Public Press, by carefully avoiding all that may tend to degrade, and by active and assiduous exertion, to extend the stock of general knowledge and entertainment, shall be objects constantly in view.

Republican by inclination, habit, and principle—regarding the Constitution of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, as excellently adapted to fulfill the great objects of government, we shall always desire our political opinions to be tried by those standards. We shall not put on the livery of either of those parties into which the people of this country are now divided; but we shall not avoid the discussion of any subject of political interest, on account of its connection with party questions. The fear of being numbered among the devoted adherents of an Administration, shall not induce our approbation of measures calculated to promote the public welfare; nor shall we be slow to censure what we think wrong, from the apprehension of being counted in the ranks of their systematic opponents. In these, as in all other discussions, we shall seek Truth where we hope to find her, and present her, without disguise or mutilation, to the world. Strictly adhering to this course, we hope to offer an acceptable substitute for the undiscriminating zeal of Party, and, notwithstanding the excitement that exists, and for some time longer, will probably continue, our expectations are sanguine, that the faithful performance of this portion of our duty will receive the approbation of the judicious and the liberal.

We shall be forward to protect the character of our Country and its citizens against malignant attacks from any quarter. Strictures on either, founded in truth, and tending to our improvement, we shall receive as they deserve, and endeavor to point out the mode of making them useful.

The Proceedings of Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature, with such transactions of the other State Governments as may appear interesting, shall be duly attended to. Foreign and Domestic Intelligence shall be carefully selected from every accessible source, and presented in a form as attractive as we can devise; including reports of such trials and decisions in the Courts of Justice as may be thought likely to attract attention from the nature of the facts, or the principles involved in them.

The interests of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly the system of Internal Improvement, shall command our best endeavors to support them.

To Literature, and especially that of our own Country, an ample portion of our care shall be devoted; and to this department we shall always turn, as to a recreation and relief from more irksome duties. If, by establishing a title to confidence, the praise or censure of the DAILY CHRONICLE be every meritorious literary enterprise, observing in this, as in every thing else, the strictest impartiality. The earliest indications of talent we shall always be disposed to treat with kindness. The loftiest reputation shall not control the expression of our own opinion on the performance of its possessor; while we trust that the tone and spirit of our remarks will secure us against the imputation of arrogance. The pretensions of those who may rely on other grounds than their own worth, we shall endeavor to reduce to their proper level; and every thing tending to encourage vice, in any shape, shall be assailed with as much vigor as we can bring to the task.

The popular branches of Science, and even those portions of professional learning which may be rendered intelligible and interesting to general readers, shall not be neglected. Mechanical inventions and improvements, which are daily extending the physical powers of man, and to which our own countrymen have contributed so much, we shall think entitled to especial regard.

We shall endeavor to procure the earliest and most correct Commercial information. Advertisements, Marine Intelligence, and every thing usually considered within the province of a Daily Paper, are included in our design.

The proprietors of the DAILY CHRONICLE have no doubt that a Journal conforming to this plan, and conducted with a competent share of ability, will receive sufficient encouragement to reward the labor and responsibility of the enterprise. In fidelity to their promises, they have no fear that they shall ever be found wanting. As to their capacity to perform what they have undertaken, they can only express their hope, that unremitting zeal and diligence will go far towards supplying their deficiencies.

The Daily Chronicle, will be published by Charles Alexander (late of the firm of Atkinson and Alexander) at No. 49, South Third Street, at Eight Dollars per annum. Gentlemen at a distance wishing to patronize "The Daily Chronicle," will accompany their orders, addressed to the publisher, with six months subscription in advance, and they will be promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Hezekiah Wyman, late of Bath, in the County of Lincoln, deceased, are hereby informed, that their notes and accounts must be settled and paid prior to the first day of May next, or they will be then left with an Attorney for collection.

CHARLES POTTER, PARSONS SMITH, Executors.

Bath, February 20, 1828.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED by the subscriber a smart active lad, from 14 to 17 years old, as an apprentice to the BRICK MASSON business; to one of good character, and steady habits, good encouragement will be given.

DAVID P. HUNNEFORD.

Paris, February 23, 1828.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

CONSTANTLY for sale at the Oxford Bookstore.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

The most valuable remedy discovered for all diseases of the LUNGS.

THIS Balsam has been found to be the most useful remedy discovered in Consumption, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, Coughs, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. Though it may be doubted whether any medicine can prove effectual in confirmed consumptions, yet it will appear by the certificates that this Balsam has been found so, in cases which presented all the symptoms—and in extreme cases as there are undoubtedly such, which no medicine can cure, it will always be found useful in prolonging life, and rendering the patient easy and comfortable. In all those diseases which lead to consumptions it may be justly called a Specific. In common colds frequently a single dose taken in the evening is sufficient to effect a cure, and those who have used it usually keep it constantly by them, in case of any sudden exposure.

TESTIMONIES.

I was about two years since troubled with the following distressing symptoms:—Painness of the stomach, pain through the back and shoulders and left side; tightness across the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling of the feet and ankles; occasional fever fits; raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening; great prostration of strength, with a disposition to be bolstered with pillows when in bed; after trying various remedies without relief, I had recourse to the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was surprised to find the sudden and effectual relief it gave me, and that these distressing symptoms gradually disappeared. Since that time I have never thought of doing without it, but keep it constantly by me, in case of any tendency to the above complaints.

MARY GREEN.

Boston, Jan. 1827.

Mr. Wm. Masters, of Boston, certifies that his wife, having taken a very violent cold, which produced a severe pain in the side, stricture across the breast, loss of appetite, severe cough, with spitting of blood, profuse night-sweats, &c. was restored to perfect health by the use of this Balsam.

Many more certificates of the virtues of this truly valuable medicine, might be adduced, if it were necessary. Several others from Gentlemen of the first respectability are attached to the directions around each bottle.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam may be obtained of Amos Barton, at the Oxford Bookstore, who is Agent for the sale of it, in this part of the State. Price 50 cts. a bottle.

Norway, Jan. 18, 1828.

TIMBER LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the Resolve of the State of Maine, making appropriations for Public Buildings for the use of the State, the following TOWNSHIPS and parts of Townships of Land will be sold by Public Auction to the highest bidder, subject to the reservation of 1000 acres in each Township for the future appropriation of the Legislature to the use of such town, to wit:—

Township No. 2, in the 23d range of Townships north of the Bingham Kennebec Purchase and west of Moosehead Lake, 22,968 acres.
Township A in 13th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.
Township No. 2, in 13th range, do. 23,040 acres.
Township A in 14th range of Townships, 19,164 acres.
According to the survey and plan made by Jos. Norris.
The west half of Township No. 3, 3d range west of the Monument, 11,169 acres.
The north half of Township No. 1, 6th range, 11,482 acres.
Township No. 3, in 7th range, do. 23,255 acres.
According to Norris & McMillan's plan.
Township No. 5, in 4th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.
Township No. 6, in 7th range, do. 23,040 acres.
According to Joseph & J. C. Norris' plan.
Township No. 1, in 11th range of Townships west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.
Township B in same range, do. 26,736 acres.

These Townships are represented as possessing valuable Pine Timber and are worthy the attention of all who may wish to secure to themselves valuable lots of pine timber and land capable of sustaining a dense population after the timber shall have been taken off.

The terms of payment are one-fifth cash at the time of sale, the residue to be secured by the Note of the purchaser with two or more satisfactory sureties, payable in four equal annual payments, with interest annually.

The four Townships first herein named will be sold at Palmer's Hotel, opposite the Court-House in Augusta, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the remaining Townships and parts of Townships, at Clark's Hotel in Bangor, on MONDAY, the 14th day of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES IRISH, Land Agent.

Portland, February 12, 1828.

Hæmorrhoid Ointment, for the Piles.

THIS valuable Ointment is a safe and effectual remedy for that very troublesome and painful disorder. Those habituated to that complaint will find relief from only once applying it. Testimonials of its decided effects will accompany the same. For sale by JOHN P. REEVES, Druggist Exchange-st. Portland. Dec. 4.

Cordage, Cut Nails and Duck.

THOMAS BROWN—

No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND.

AGENT for the State of Maine, for the sale of Patent Cordage, made by Robinson of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads of all sizes, from 3d to 20d, manufactured by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and time for the above articles, will give entire satisfaction.—Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.—ly-163

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the OXFORD BOOKSTORE for Books or Stationery, are requested to make immediate payment.

ASA BARTON, Agent.

FRINK'S EYE WATER.

GOOD EYE WATER is an astringent, bland and healing liquid, calculated to strengthen the organ, in cases of debility, and to obviate a tendency to inflammation, or morbid excitation.

Nearly all the disorders of the eye, many of which, from undue exposure and neglect of suitable treatment, become very severe and difficult to manage, primarily arise from a lodgment of small particles under the lid, from a temporary harshness of the atmosphere, or an intense direction to some cause which is unfavorable to vision, and which exhausts the power of the organ.

It is therefore apparent, that a complaint arising from these causes requires the strengthening and cooling application before mentioned, and that a composition which really possesses these properties, is better entitled to the appellation of "INFALLIBLE," than most of the preparations at present before the public.

The formula of this EYE WATER, was the prescription of a distinguished Physician, who, particularly and successfully devoted his attention to affections of the Eye, and it has been tested by the proprietor of the recipe, in innumerable instances, for the last fifteen years. It is now prescribed by many eminent physicians, who have had opportunities to witness its effects, and it needs only a fair trial to insure its general use.

Price 25 cents.

A new and fresh supply of this EYE WATER has just been received at the Oxford Bookstore, by the subscriber who is sole agent and retail agent for the proprietors.

ASA BARTON.

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ANDERSON'S SCOTCH & HOOPER'S ENGLISH FEMALE PILLS.

JOHN P. REEVES, Exchange-street, Portland.

HAS just received a full supply of the genuine Anderson's Scotch and Hooper's Female Pills, which are well approved of. Also—a new and fresh stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

that are of the first quality, which will be sold on the most favorable terms.

Jan. 21, 1828.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES.

IT is of the utmost importance, to all who are now concerned, or about to be interested in Manufacturing to look well to the labor-saving improvements, which are made and are making in this scientific and enlightened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will amount to a handsome interest."

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale, his improved

CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES.

For Merino and Native Wool, on more liberal terms than can be had in New England.—At 50, the best

CARDS.

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY.

Said Machines are less expensive, perform more and better work, occupy less room, and are tended and kept in repair easier and require less water power, than any other now in use. A credit will be given when it may be requested, so liberal, that the machine may earn the money it costs, before payment is required.

A line addressed to WAREX P. WIND, Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will be duly attended to.

N. B. W. P. W. will furnish Steam Engines, to carry said Machines, on the most fuel-saving plan, which are cheaper than water power.

January, 1828.

The American Builder's Companion.

or System of Architect;

PARTICULARLY adapted to the present style of building, illustrated by 70 copper plate engravings, sixth quarto edition, enlarged by the addition of Grecian Architecture—by A. Benjamin architect and carpenter—Published R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill square, No. 79, Washington-street, Boston.

Extract from the preface of the third edition. "I have first laid down and explained in plain problems in geometry as are absolutely necessary to the well understanding of the subject. I have next treated on the origin of building, of mouldings, and of the orders. I have endeavored to explain them so clearly and fully that they cannot be misunderstood."

"I have given examples for sashes, and frames, and shutters; and how to set them in brick walls; have also treated fully on stairs."

"Several plans and elevation of buildings of different kinds, are to be found in this work, with observations on their several and particular parts."

Publisher's Advertisement to the Sixth Edition. Since the copy right of this work has been transferred to the present proprietors, they have with the advice of the editor and other eminent Architects and builders, enlarged it by additional matter and plates, on stairs, Grecian, Doric and Ionian Architecture, &c. as the most celebrated remains of antiquity, in the most beautiful plan and elevation for a Meeting House or Church.

This work is very generally appreciated, and is now well known and found to contain all the information for this subject, necessary for common use.

Also, a large assortment in all the various branches of literature, on liberal terms.

March 6, 1828.

THE OBSERVER.

Is published every Thursday Morning, by

ASA BARTON,

(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

at \$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent. to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that, while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in an advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.

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